

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME II.—NO. 11.

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## HOLY ST. PATRICK

What Ireland and Christianity  
Owes to the Preacher of  
the Word.

He Established Schools Which  
Attracted Students From  
All Europe.

The "Book of Kells" Is One of  
the Marvels of Art of  
the World.

FOUNDED THE SCHOOL AT ARMAGH

Ireland was the only country in which the Christian religion became early established without bloodshed. The population of the island accepted the new faith with avidity, and before the death of St. Patrick in 492 the entire population had practically become Christians. St. Patrick began his career as a preacher in Ireland 90 years previously, and, though he was not the first to introduce Christianity there, the attempts before made to convert the natives had been few and the results inconsequent. Before his death the church in Ireland had been thoroughly organized, he appointed several others bishops with whom he consulted to settle the discipline of the church, and St. Bernard is authority for stating that he had fixed his metropolitan see at Armagh.

In the succeeding century the church that he had established became possessed with a passion for missionary enterprise. Celtic preachers spread the light of Christianity throughout the north and west of Europe. The presence of those devoted Irish missionaries is still attested



JOHN A. MURPHY.

by the manuscript volumes of Gaelic, Latin or Greek found in cities of continental Europe and books which bear mute testimony both to the piety and learning of their authors.

Hand in hand with the higher development of the Irish nation in the sphere of religious thought was its progress in knowledge and in the arts of civilization. The celebrated school of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick, was reputed to have at one time as many as 7,000 students, that flocked thither from the island of Britain, from Gaul, Germany and other countries of Europe. There were also schools at Lismore, Bangor, Clannacnoise and Mayo which almost rivaled that of Armagh as seats of learning.

The products of Irish skill which have come down to us from those early times attested the superiority attained by that people in the arts of civilization. The illuminated books, croziers, chalices, Celtic crosses and Celtic harps and other remains of this golden period of Irish history are the wonder and admiration of art critics of today. The famous illuminated "Book of Kells," dating back more than a thousand years, is one of the greatest marvels of the calligrapher's art in the world. Those not at all inclined to be partial to the Celtic race admit that even now, with all the appliances of our civilization and with all our skill, we could not produce anything to equal it.

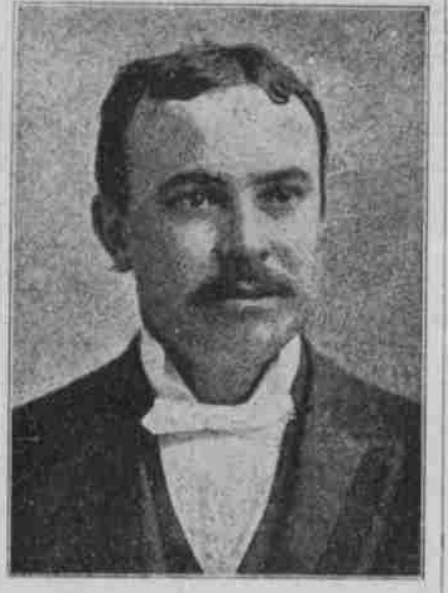
The venerable Bede relates how the nobles and students of this epoch left Britain to seek an education in Ireland. A fact he does not forget to relate also is that the generous Celts provided the strangers with teachers and books, and with true Irish hospitality gave them food and lodging at the cost of the nation.

One of the successors of St. Patrick, St. Columba, born in 521, passing over into Scotland, founded at Iona a seat of learning which was famous in Western Europe during many centuries. Another Irish saint and scholar, St. Columbanus, born in 543, preached and established churches in France, Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country his disciple, St. Gall, established the great monastic school which still bears his name.

Many others, immediate successors of St. Patrick, were scattered all over the continent of Europe, and both by the sanctity of their lives, their evangelistic labors and their erudition contributed greatly to the moral elevation and enlightenment of the population. These religious teachers did not limit their labors to instilling the principles of their faith into the minds of the people, though, this, of course, was their main work. They were also ardent supporters of learning and disseminated knowledge in every community where they labored as

religious teachers. Many of them were men of culture, and, in addition to translating and transcribing the sacred books, they translated various volumes of the classics into some of the languages then spoken in Europe.

When Ireland was known as the insula sanctorum and was a center of light and knowledge to Western Europe, the Scandinavian was roaming a savage among the fens and marshes of North-western Europe when not engaged in his congenial work of making piratical raids upon more highly favored regions than his own inhospitable shores. Ireland retained this spiritual and educational pre-eminence for some centuries, but in the eighth century Scandinavian hordes began to ravage the coast and



MARTIN CUSICK.

finally secured a firm foothold in the country itself. They destroyed churches, used the sacred vessels for ordinary purposes and slaughtered the clergy. Before Brian Borohime finally subdued the ruthless despoilers at the beginning of the eleventh century nearly all the religious and educative establishments had been destroyed and Ireland left very much in the condition it was before St. Patrick began his evangelistic career there.

Afterward dissensions among the nobles and chiefs kept the country in a state of perpetual unrest, and it had not even partially recovered when the English arrived and practically ended the existence of the Irish as an independent nation.

### A. REUTLINGER & CO.

One of the Most Reliable and  
Prompt Insurance Agencies  
of the City.

This well-known insurance agency, which has been in business in this city for over fifteen years, represents the Orient of Hartford and Continental of New York, among the best and most substantial insurance companies in the United States.

They have carried risks on some of the heaviest losses in the city, and were the first to pay and settle all claims. It has among its patrons many who have continued for years, being so well satisfied that they promptly renew on the expiration of their policies.

The Kentucky Irish-American is insured with this agency, and from our experience we commend Albert Reutlinger & Co. to our readers for kind, courteous and honorable treatment.

### LABOR NOTES.

As the result of a conference between representatives of the Stove Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union, the wages of 15,000 union molders in various sections of the country will be advanced 10 per cent. on April 1.

The Pencil Iron works, Philadelphia, will advance the wages of its 3,000 employees on April 1.

After a ten-days' conference of coal miners and operators of Western Kentucky, at Central City, an agreement was



DR. J. W. FOWLER.

reached Thursday on a scale for the year. The strike of molders at the Ohio Falls car works is over, and the men again at work.

To hold the election of officers of Typographical Union No. 10 at the time announced on candidates' cards, it will be necessary to amend the law at the April meeting.

A resolution will be offered at the next meeting of Typographical Union No. 10 to amend the law so as to return to the old custom of appointing the members of the Board of Directors.

William M. Higgins, Organizer of the Typographical Union, has returned from a successful trip through the Northwest

## IRISH LEAGUE.

Important Speech by John P.  
Hayden Recently at Ballintubber.

The Land Question Now Being  
Pressed Upon the British  
Government.

Graziers Are Now Becoming  
More Willing to Relinquish Land.

ALL INVITED TO JOIN THE LEAGUE

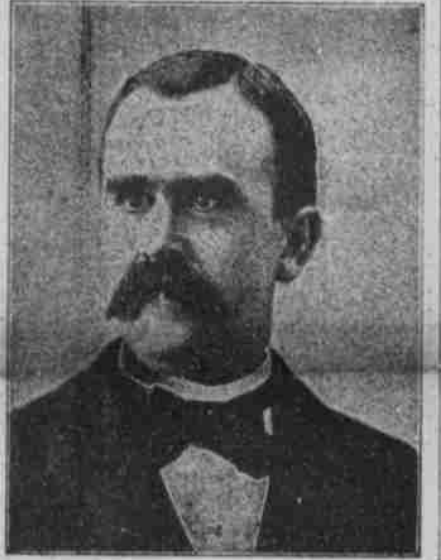
A demonstration took place at Ballintubber, County Roscommon, on Sunday, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the United Irish League. Contingents were present from all the surrounding districts, and the number of people present could not have been short of 2,000. Amongst those present were: J. P. Hayden, M. P.; Rev. James Martin, M. H. Grogan, P. Conroy, E. J. McDermott, J. Croghan and M. Sweeney.

Michael Petherston was moved to the chair. The following resolution was proposed by Michael Rorke, seconded by J. Conroy, and unanimously adopted:

"That we, the parishioners of Ballintubber, do hereby establish a branch of the United Irish League, and that we pledge ourselves on every occasion to further its objects—viz., to bring about the division of the grass lands of Roscommon amongst the people."

Messrs. M. H. Grogan and E. J. McDermott very strongly emphasized the necessity of unity and organization amongst the people.

John P. Hayden, M. P., who was re-



THOMAS KEENAN.

ceived with loud cheers, said he was pleased to have an opportunity of addressing the people of the district assembled there that day on one common platform, on which Nationalists of all shades might stand. It was for this reason that men who had differed for the past ten years could come together and stand shoulder to shoulder, that he took part in any meeting to re-establish this organization in the county. But apart from this, the object of the organization itself commended itself heartily to all who have the good of the country at heart. Ireland was unfortunately an agricultural country. They had no industry left them, and for that reason the great bulk of the people in the country and in the towns depended for their prosperity on agriculture, and it was well known that the people had not been for years past as well off as they should be. Now in Roscommon this question of the division of the lands possessed as great difficulties, perhaps, as in other places. After contrasting the difference between the grazing lands of Mayo and Roscommon, Mr. Hayden went on to say that the people in Roscommon were driven from the lands to make room for bullocks and sheep. At the present time the Government has proclaimed itself in favor of carrying out the system of enlarging the holdings, but that it will take a large number of years to accomplish it. The week before last the Irish members of the Government the necessity of dealing with this question of the land, and, though perhaps not much, something was gained. The Chief Secretary said, whilst he declared against this agitation, that the Government was willing to increase the facilities of the congested districts board, to divide up the lands amongst the people, and that they would place at the disposal of the congested districts board an additional £20,000 per annum for this purpose. Was it any feeling for the condition of the people that got that? No; it was the people by their organization and determination. If the people did their work, it was not £20,000 that would be placed at the disposal of this board, but a larger sum, what would accomplish very much in years to come. He did not think that at any time was this agitation so ripe as at present. Foreign competition in the cattle trade had made cattle not so paying now as fifteen or twenty years ago. The grazier found it more difficult every day to make things meet, and they were deploring the bad times, and they were more willing now to part with the rich lands than they were a few years ago. It would take small consideration to see that the demand the people were now making would result in success if the people showed proper earnestness in this

movement, and they would soon have advocating it the people who owned the lands themselves. He was sure they would gather together earnestly and determinedly and join the organization. From the numbers there that day he was not afraid that the movement would fail in that parish. Referring to the coming elections, he said he would ask them to watch the people who were coming forward as candidates. Much depended upon the way the act would be worked. The taxes they would have to spend and the taxes they would have to pay would depend much on the men they would elect, and, in addition to that, there is also to be considered the manner in which the elections would be worked for the general condition of the



JAMES COLEMAN.

country at large. The councils could be asked to give an expression of the people's views upon the question of the land, and he would tell them that resolutions passed by the councils would have great weight and considerable influence on the government of the country. He believed that a real united Irish people claiming their national rights, no government in England, and no party in England could keep back their claims. If it were not that this land question stood in the way there were many people who had differed from the people in the past and differ from them at present, who would be siding the national cause. In conclusion he asked them to form their organization, to form their committee, and for every man and every woman, too, to join it, and that they should endeavor in every way to induce every person to come into the ranks for the advancement of the old cause.

A large number of members having been enrolled and subscriptions received, the meeting terminated.

### JEFFERSONVILLE.

Division I, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held a very interesting meeting Thursday evening, and transacted some very important business. They elected John A. Kennedy and Ernest Quinn to membership.

Miss Josie Donahue will leave on a visit to her brother John Donahue, at Elwood, Ind., the first of the week.

Miss Maggie Shea, of Illinois avenue, will leave for St. Louis next week to visit her brother, John Shea.

Mr. John Breen, of Missouri avenue, will leave for Indianapolis Monday night. Miss Carrie Lynch is one of the most zealous workers for the Ladies' Auxiliary of Jeffersonville.

Miss Anna May McLaughlin, of Duncan street, Louisville, will shortly wed a most promising young business man of Limerick.

Dan Fogarty, of Indiana avenue, is thinking seriously of becoming a member of Division I.

Mr. Tom Horn, of Illinois ave nue, who has been suffering with a carbuncle, is now well and able to be out again.

Miss Katie O'Neill is lying dangerously ill at her home on Front street.

Mrs. Johanna O'Hearn, who has been ill at her home on Indiana avenue, was removed to Mercy Hospital yesterday.



MARK RYAN.

In Jeffersonville there was solemn high mass at St. Augustine's church in the morning, and a fine lecture in the evening by the Rev. P. M. J. Rock, of Louisville, attended by a large audience. The Hibernian Knights, of Louisville, turned out in a body in connection with the Hibernians of Jeffersonville to hear the lecture delivered by Father Rock. Mr. Peter Madden acted as marshal of the parade.

Lemoyne Council, Knights of Columbus, seem to be on a boom in Syracuse, N. Y. At the February meeting five new members were initiated, and at the meeting next week twenty-five are to be initiated.

## ANDREW JACKSON

His Father and Mother Were  
Born in County Antrim,  
Ireland.

The Crowning Triumph of His  
Career Was at the Battle  
of New Orleans.

His Address Before the Char-  
itable Irish Society of  
Boston.

PROUD OF HIS IRISH ANCESTRY.

Both of the parents of the hero of the battle of New Orleans were Irish, who two years previous to the birth of the subject of our sketch emigrated from Carrickfergus, County Antrim, and settled in the Waxhaw settlement, North Carolina, where, on March 15, 1767, the seventh President of the United States was born. Of his youth, he is described as a generous, brave and resolute boy, excelling in athletic sports. During the war for American independence, while a mere boy, he fought bravely against England. On one occasion, having been taken prisoner, he refused to clean the boots of an English officer, for which refusal he received a wound on his body, inflicted by a sword in the brutal officer's hand. Two of his brothers, as well as his mother, died from the hardships sustained during the war.

Left utterly destitute, Andrew had to labor hard for subsistence. Before he had completed his eighteenth year he commenced the study of law, and in two years' time began to practice. In 1788 he was appointed Public Prosecutor of the



THOMAS CODY.

Western district of North Carolina, embracing what is now the State of Tennessee. This position he held for seven years. On one occasion, while performing the duties of his office, he nearly lost his life, and made the characteristic remark: "A miss is as good as a mile." In 1796 he was chosen as the first and only representative in Congress for Tennessee, and two years later was honored by the citizens of that State by an election to the United States Senate. Shortly after this new honor was conferred upon him he resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice of Tennessee.

When England again attempted to destroy the American republic in 1812 Jackson was early in the field against the oppressors of his father's country. Up to this time his reputation had been that of a civilian alone, but on being made Major General of the militia of the State of Tennessee, he proved his ability as an organizer, and when, in 1813, there was a formidable outbreak of the Creek Indians to be repressed, Jackson as Major General of United States forces, was sent to chastise the aborigines. It has been said that the power of the red man in the United States was finally broken by this victory at Tohopeka, March 27, 1814.

On May 31, 1814, he drove the English in greater numbers than his own army out of Pensacola. By this and other events he drove the British out of Florida, and was soon obliged to devote all his energies to the task of defending New Orleans. As this crowning triumph of Jackson's career is well known to our readers, a glance at this battle will suffice.

On December 3 and 28 he inflicted severe defeats on the English outside the city. On January 8, 1815, Sir Edward Pakenham, the English commander, having been so strongly re-enforced, felt that he could vanquish the American forces. With 14,000 veteran, thoroughly disciplined troops, he advanced upon the small column of 4,000 raw militia under Jackson's command, but suffered a crushing defeat. Pakenham and his second in command, Gen. Gibbs, were killed. Two thousand wounded and slain were left by the British on the field, while the loss of the Americans was only seven killed and six wounded.

From this time on, the popularity of Gen. Jackson was limited by no boundaries. On thecession of Florida to the United States by Spain he was made Governor in 1821, and later was again chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee. His struggle for the Presidency in 1824 having been defeated by the coalition between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, he ran

again in 1828, receiving 178 electoral votes to John Quincy Adams' 82. In 1832 he was re-elected, securing 219 votes out of a total of 228. His death took place in Nashville, June 8, 1845.

Jackson's feeling of pride in his race and sympathy with its struggles for freedom is made clear in his reply to the address of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, when he visited that city in 1833. He said in the course of his address: "It is with great pleasure that I see so many of my father's countrymen assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud of my ancestry and of being descended from the noble Irish race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to that land which has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the



JOHN HICKEY.

world. Irishmen have never been backward in giving their support to the cause of liberty."

### OBSERVED GENERALLY.

Celebrate the Anniversary of  
Their Patron Saint Yes-  
terday.

One of the most interesting St. Patrick's day celebrations was the entertainment last night, consisting of specialties, declamations, vocal selections and the farce and drama, "A Lover's Stratagem," in two acts, and those who took part were: Emmett B. Kennedy, Martin D. Fitzgibbons, George Heybach, Frank Granel, Geo. A. McCann, Frank Angermeier, Ben Middendorf, Edward Howard, Joseph Doehoefer, Clayton Warner, Gertrude Herriott, Marguerite Lathier, Elizabeth O'Brien, Blanche Bromert.

St. Patrick's day was quietly observed in New Albany. High mass at Holy Trinity church in the morning, and a concert in the evening.

Col. John McAtter was yesterday presenting his friends with bunches of shamrock sent him from Newry, County Down, Ireland, by James Kerr, a former resident of Louisville. His friends Pat Bannon and James Rogers particularly appreciated the gift.

"Cead mille failithe" was the motto hung out by popular Rick Quinn at Seventh and Oak. He never fails to handsomely observe the day.

Mr. John Hickey, social, genial John, presented all his friends with a "dear little shamrock."

The Kentucky Irish American is second to none in honoring St. Patrick and has presented an edition to its readers worth laying away to compare with the next St. Patrick's day paper.

The Kentucky Irish American was the recipient of a serenade by the Bartenders' Union and Prof. Morbach's band, which was appreciated. Their ball at Music Hall was an enjoyable and successful one.

William Lynch, the Market-street dry goods merchant, did an excellent business in St. Patrick's day trimmings and furnishings, and they were not "green" goods, either. Read his advertisement



JOHN J. KEANE.

in our columns, which is bordered with shamrocks, and mention this paper.

John Kelly entertained a host of his friends at Seventeenth and Bank streets. They were gratified over the success with which he is meeting in his new store.

St. Patrick's day in '99 dawned on the laboring man with smiles of plenty and better pay in view.

### WANT A SUIT FOR EASTER?

Of course, M. J. Winn, whose reputation is known, is at Fourth and Green. Call on him and he will dress you out in a style and fit that will please you and all who see you. To experience he adds general manners, which holds his customers.

## FRANKFORT.

Politicians Hustling Around  
and Making Things Lively  
at the Capital.

Chances of the Gubernatorial  
Candidates for Franklin  
County's Vote.

Candidates for County Officers  
Numerous and More  
Coming.

SOCIETY AND GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

[Special Correspondence to the Kentucky Irish American.]

FRANKFORT, March 17.—Everything in political circles has been extremely quiet during the past few days. Candidates for Jailer of Franklin county are as numerous as ever, and each and every one is confident of victory.

Col. South Trimble, Democratic nominee for Representative, was mixing with his friends during the past week. So far Col. Trimble has no opposition and it is not thought that the Republicans will get out a candidate this year, as the county has always been overwhelmingly Democratic.

Two weeks ago the people of Frankfort were startled on reading an article in the Louisville Dispatch date line Frankfort, attacking Col. Pat McDonald, editor of the Western Argus of this city. The Dispatch last Friday apologized editorially to Col. McDonald, and disavowed all knowledge of how the aforesaid article "crept into its columns." Col. McDonald is a strong supporter of Senator Goebel for Governor, and the Dispatch is moving



COL. MIKE MULDOON.

heaven and earth to defeat the Kenton county statesman."

Last week the supporters of Gen. P. Wat Hardin held a star chamber session, and decided to make every effort to secure Franklin county's solid instruction for Gen. Hardin. It is not at all probable that Franklin county will instruct for Hardin solid. The best the Hardin men can hope for is a division of the delegates, although it is not at all improbable that Senator Goebel will secure a majority or a solid delegation. It is not generally known, but is nevertheless a fact that Goebel is daily gaining ground, and many who six months ago declared that they would never vote for the Senator from Kenton are to-day advocating his candidacy. His plain, straightforward statements, his defiance of the metropolitan press of the State, his unqualified stand on trusts and corporations, his advocacy of the Chicago platform, all have done much to secure him many supporters among the masses of workmen and farmers throughout the State. Senator Goebel has not the support of a single metropolitan daily and very few country dailies and weekly papers. Nevertheless the man that defeats (if such a thing is possible) the Senator from Kenton, will know beyond a shadow of a doubt that he has been in a fight and that his nomination will be far from a "walkover."

Col. Frank Heeny spent a few days the past week in Cincinnati on business. Miss Catherine McNamara, one of Lexington's most attractive young ladies, spent Sunday last in this city visiting relatives.

The retreat to the young ladies of the congregation of the Good Shepherd from Monday evening, March 13, to Thursday morning, March 16, proved a grand success, as every young and unmarried lady in the congregation participated. The retreat was conducted by the Rev. Father Camblin S. J., of Cincinnati, O. The Rev. T. S. Major, the pastor, feels exceedingly gratified at the success of the retreat, and contemplates having a retreat for the young men of the congregation in the near future.

Messrs. W. D. Lewis and John Dolan spent Sunday in Lawrenceburg.

A dance and supper will be given Easter Monday evening by the defeated side in the membership contest to the victorious side and their lady friends.

Among the candidates for Railroad Commissioner in the Second District is a Frankfort Irish-American in the person of Col. Richard Tobin. Col. Tobin's friends claim that he will put up a fine race.

D. J. M.

Seventy-two boys at the Chambers-McKee glass-works, Jeannette, Pa., are on strike for a 10 per cent. advance, and 900 men are idle as a result.